

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 97

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
Fifth and Sixth Sts.—Admission, 50c. Performance every evening.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth and
Ninth Sts.—The Twelve Tribes.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between 10th and 11th
Sts.—The King of the Cats.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, between 1st and 2nd
Sts.—The King of the Cats.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street, Grand
Variety.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22d St., between 8th and 9th
Aves.—The King of the Cats.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th
St.—The King of the Cats.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, New
Variety.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth
St.—The King of the Cats.MR. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn,
Under Tom's Cabin.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FAY'S PARK,
Brooklyn.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 331 Bowery, Comio
Vocalists, Musical Instruments.THEATRE COMIQUE, 24 Broadway, Comio
Vocalists, Musical Instruments.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
St.—The King of the Cats.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 24 Broadway, Briston
Minstrelsy, Musical Instruments.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 75 Broadway, Briston
Minstrelsy, Musical Instruments.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, Hoover's
Minstrelsy, Musical Instruments.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, Equestrian
and Gymnastic Performances.APOLLO HALL, corner 5th and Broadway,
The New Circus.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 215 Broadway,
Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 7, 1870.

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THE PARTY THAT PASSED THE NEW CHARTER.—The copperhead organ of this city says
that the new Charter is a republican measure,
and could not have been passed if the radicals
in the Legislature had not given it their sup-
port. The extent of the truth of this asser-
tion may be ascertained by a glance at the
following figures, which show the party vote
on the final passage of the bill in each
house:—

SENATE.	For.	Against.
Democrats.....	17	1
Republicans.....	13	1

ASSEMBLY.	For.	Against.
Democrats.....	63	8
Republicans.....	33	12

JURY DIFFICULTIES.—People who follow the
proceedings in the McFarland case and count
the steps that seem necessary to precede the
choice of a jury, will be apt to wonder why
any man should sit on a jury unless he abso-
lutely wishes. None need sit on a jury but
those who wish to for some reason or another,
and these are dangerous either for the Com-
monwealth or the prisoner. The present state
of the law with regard to jurors is such as to
exclude all but ignoramus. People who
have not formed opinions on prominent topics
do not live in this town.Two METHODIST CONFERENCES are at present
in session in this city, one of which will
investigate the strange case of Rev. Horace
Cook, who, it will be remembered, was un-
pleasantly implicated in a mysterious escape
with a young lady some time ago. Mr. Cook
is at present acting as a good father and hus-
band in the bosom of his family in Williams-
burg, and the young lady, it is said, is still
suffering from a severe illness engendered by
the shock attending the publicity that was
excited on that unfortunate occasion. Under
these circumstances, although the investiga-
tion ought to be made for the honor of the
Church, it is unfortunate that it comes up just
at the present time.Our Reconstructed City Government—The
New Election Law.

As a party equivalent for the new City
Charter, passed through the co-operation of
the republicans with the Tammany democracy,
we have a new Election Law for the city and
county of New York. A pretty stringent law
it is, too, and if properly enforced it is a law
well calculated to put an end to perjured
voters and fraudulent elections. We have
published the bill heretofore; but in order to
fix its general provisions in the mind of the
interested reader we here briefly reproduce
them.

All our local elections, not otherwise pro-
vided for, are to be held with our general
November elections. There are to be five
separate ballot boxes in our city and county
elections, beginning with the box for "Presi-
dent" as No. 1, and ending with the box for
"Inspectors of Election" as No. 5. The polls
are to be opened at six A. M. and closed at
five P. M. On the third Tuesday in May,
1870, at the election for judges, and after-
wards every year in November, including 1870,
two inspectors of election in each election dis-
trict in this city and county are to be elected,
and the Mayor is to appoint a third in the op-
posing party candidate highest on that side,
the law carefully providing in other respects
that one of the three inspectors shall represent
the minority party of the district. For the
coming May election the old Registry law and
its officers are to be applied. At all our local
elections each party shall have the right of a
challenger at every voting place, and he shall
be protected by the police. Inspectors and
registrars violating the law are to be deemed
guilty of felony and the penalty of the State
Prison. Voters are to be alphabetically and
very carefully registered, number of house,
&c., and, if in a tenement house, number of
room, and any elector is to be free to inspect
the registry of his district and mark such
names as he thinks proper to be challenged.
The duties of the inspectors and boards of
inspectors are minutely defined, and the Board
of Supervisors is required to establish a
bureau of elections. Each district shall have
two poll clerks, one of each party, and no out-
siders are to assist these officers or the inspec-
tors in counting and making up the returns.

In the next place, the law specifically pro-
vides against any false counting or doctoring
of the votes cast in any district. The city is
next, by the Common Council, or, if they
neglect this duty, it is by the Mayor, to be
so redistricted that each election district shall
comprise as nearly as practicable about four
hundred voters, and no poll is to be held at
any place where liquor is sold. Fraudulent
registering and voting, false swearing, &c.,
are made felonies, and other election laws
not inconsistent with this act are continued in
force. It is made, in conclusion, the especial
duty of the District Attorney of the county to
prosecute all complaints made under this act,
and there are to be no suspensions of judg-
ment in such cases by the courts.

This law is the compensation given by Tam-
many to the republicans for their assistance
on the new Charter. Greeley does not like
the bargain. He says he "detests political
doctoring." He does not believe "in voting
for a bad bill that some one else shall help us
to pass a good one." The copperhead organ
says that, "stripped of its deceptive masks,"
the new Charter "is a scheme for investing
Sweeney, Tweed, Hall and their corrupt co-
federates with the whole municipal authority;"
but still the "young democracy" are going to
renew the fight against "the ring" in the May
election. The poets of the *Past* earnestly
wish that the new Election law may purify the
ballot box, but they are not very hopeful of
such a result. As for the new Charter, they
pronounce it an "odious law," passed by a
combination of "corrupt men."

The old adage that "the proof of the pud-
ding is in the eating thereof" is the test that
will settle the value of this new City Charter
and this new Election law. Both parties and
both factions of the democracy, with an
exceptional member or two, are committed to
these acts, so that the responsibility is shared
among them all. It will not surprise us, how-
ever, if we shall next have a lively conflict
in the democratic camp and in the republican
camp over this Albany coalition—on the one
side against the Election law, "the ring," and
its favors to republican office-holders; and on
the other side against the perpetuation by re-
publican votes of the power of Tammany Hall.
We think that the new Charter is a good be-
ginning in the shape of a consistent, harmo-
nious and responsible city government, and
that this new Election law will prove an excel-
lent thing as a check upon fraudulent voters,
repeaters, false counting and doctored returns.
We think, too, that Tammany is now in a very
good position to hold the city and the State,
and to play the leading hand in the democratic
game for the Presidential succession.

DOCTORED TO DEATH.—Recently a doctor up
town gave his patient in the course of one
day fourteen grains of the sulphate of mor-
phine. This is equal to eighty-four grains of
opium. It does not appear that the patient
was in the habit of using opium, and if he was
not this was an overwhelming quantity. It
would kill a man whose brain was in all the
vigor of health unless he was stimulated by
active inflammatory disease. But the man to
whom the medicine was given had a brain
weakened by the use of rum, and was then
sleepless merely because of the loss of cerebral
power. The practice was bad, therefore, and
a jury of doctors would perhaps use a stronger
term in describing it. Added to this bad
practice was another on the part of the same
doctor of writing blind prescriptions, which
rendered it impossible for another doctor,
called in the emergency, to take any intelli-
gent steps to relieve the victim. The two
points of bad practice caused death, and the
Coroner lays on the doctor and the apothecary
the awful weight of his "censure."

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—Senator Cam-
eron's suggestion that the nation make some
memorial recognition of the services of those
Pennsylvania and Massachusetts volunteers
that first went to Washington, "through Bal-
timore," in April, 1861, can have no other effect
than to open an unprofitable and unpleasant
discussion as to who was first and best in sup-
port of the government. The breeze of rivalry
that it started in the Senate was nothing com-
pared to the gale it would make before the
country.

The English Universities Boat Race—Cam-
bridge Victorious.

The Oxford and Cambridge University eight-
oared boat race contest came off on the river
Thames yesterday. The struggle commenced
at five o'clock in the afternoon. It was made
on the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake,
a distance of about four and a quarter English
miles. The trial was short, sharp and deci-
sive, the Cambridge crew winning by one
length in twenty minutes and thirty seconds.
The Oxford crew were the favorites at odds in the
morning. Cambridge, however, reversed the
popular anticipation and dissipated the outside
calculations by a victory—the first which her
sons have achieved over the boys of the light
blue in ten years.

The scene on the banks of the river, and
on the water itself, under the police rules and
guidance of the Thames Conservancy, was
brilliant and animated as in former years.
London was "out" in holiday attire. The
royalty, aristocracy and democracy of Great
Britain were side by side for the moment,
the social and legislative gulf which has
hitherto separated them having been
narrowed considerably within a few
years past and being still in process of
obliteration, or becoming at least more shal-
low hourly, like as to the condition of the river
on the fringes of which they had congregated.
If permitted to indulge in speculation in mat-
ters of science we should say here that the
temporary reversal of the fame and glory of
Oxford may be attributed, to a certain extent,
to the working of the measures of university
reform which have been applied gradu-
ally of late by the English Parliament to
the different seats of learning in that country.
The colleges have received new blood.
They have more muscle, more of the *crassamentum*
or fire of humanity in the classes, and hence
the new, as it were, and more powerful sweep
of the oar, the closer approach to an equality
of power, the quick time, and the "leete
ahead" only of the result. The shortest time
previously made over the same course in the
past ten years was made in the year 1868—a
year of university reform—when the Oxford
rowed in twenty minutes exactly.

The young men of Oxford and Cambridge
universities have now contended in this manly
aquatic sport twenty-seven times. In the year
1846 the first race was pulled over the course—
four and a half miles then—in outrigger
boats, and the distance made in twenty-one
minutes and five seconds. Of the whole num-
ber of contests Oxford has now won sixteen
and Cambridge eleven. In addition to the
regular struggles just mentioned the universi-
ties men have contended together five times
at the Henley regattas in the same heat for
the grand challenge cup. Of these races—to
the year 1855—Oxford won three and Cam-
bridge two. At the Thames National Regatta,
June 22, 1844, Oxford beat Cambridge in a
smart, exciting race. We sympathize with the
young men of Britain in their steady pursuit
and patronage of a civilizing, healthy sport.
Its yearly progress marks the refining advance
of a nation. Manly as free-born men, cosmo-
politan and generous in spirit, and with a
happy commingling of the best blood and
most healthy material of the Old World lands
in their veins, hands and arms, the youth of
America have taken to aquatic sports, as if
naturally, from the earliest dawn of the his-
tory of the country. Broad and expansive
in their views as is the land of their birth
in territory and resource, they multiplied
rowing clubs rapidly, the history of these
American organizations filling a good
sized portly manual to-day. Joyous on the
rivers, many of them have taken to the
ocean in fleet yachts, under canvas
by steam, and, crossing over the Atlantic,
have surprised—we cannot say intimidated to
Englishmen—the parent stock by the exhibi-
tion of their personal elasticity, skill and cou-
rage as is known by the history of the yacht
America victory to the present moment. John
Bull has stared considerably; he has even
growled; but we must recollect that John is,
for the most part, more a practical than an
educated personage, and one who can fight a
battle or run a race without troubling himself
in the slightest degree about either the bal-
ances or retributions of humanity. Oxford
and Cambridge have done well on the river.
America will coax their men to the ocean.
Here they may do better. It will be a vast
change. Orsin Pinnini, "the keeper of her
Majesty's bear gardens," memorialized Queen
Elizabeth against "one idle Will Shakespeare,"
as demoralizing the "manly sports of bull-
bating." Yet the bull fight has disappeared as
an English sport. The logic of progress is
inevitable, as the science medal men of both
Oxford and Cambridge know. As proof we
need only mention that the universities race
commenced yesterday at five o'clock in the
evening, London time, but the result was
reported at the *HERALD* Building at two
o'clock in the afternoon, New York time.
Electricity and the prophecy of Puck.

The Proposed New Expedition to the North
Pole.

It appears from our Washington news that
the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs,
which has charge of the matter of a new ex-
pedition to the North Pole, has sent for Dr.
Hayes, the well known Arctic explorer, to con-
sult with him as to the propriety of such an
expedition and an appropriation for the object.
This is a deserved compliment to Dr. Hayes,
for no man living is better able to give the de-
sired information. The subject of another ex-
pedition to the Arctic, with a view of reach-
ing the North Pole, has been urged upon
Congress by Captain Hall, that intrepid and
daring traveller, who spent a long time about
the Arctic region and among the Esquimaux.
The credit is due to him, therefore, for re-
viving and urging this matter. There seems
to be a liberal disposition in Con-
gress, too, to favor and to make an
appropriation for another expedition. This is
first in exploring the Arctic circle and in
developing the scientific facts which may result
from such an exploration. Our territory now
borders on that part of the world, and at no
very distant day the whole Continent must
belong to us. But whatever the government
may do let it be done well. Let the expedi-
tion be worthy of this great country and of
this age of science. There are many important
facts in astronomy, geology, meteorology, the

magnetic forces and currents of the globe,
botany, geography and other things, as well
as the mere fact of reaching the North Pole,
to be determined. The expedition should be,
consequently, in the hands of the ablest men
and of those who have had valuable expe-
rience. There should be a corps of the most
competent gentlemen in every department of
science in connection with hardy, experienced
and practical navigators. An expedition so
organized will redound to the honor of the
country, and the people will never begrudge a
hundred thousand or two hundred thousand
dollars for the purpose.

Spain—The Descriptive Excitement.

The revolutionary excitement in Spain has
lasted so long and so little has come of it that,
despite the fact that Spain stands on the very
verge of the wildest kind of anarchy, Spanish
news all the world over is read with absolute
indifference.

It deserves again to be noted that the situa-
tion in Spain is really critical. Several recent
events have added to the gravity of the crisis.
The Montpensier-Bourbon duel, Prim's mis-
erable attempt to strike out Montpensier from
the list of royal candidates in consequence
thereof, the opposition of the unionists to M.
Figuerola's budget, Prim's wild language in
the Chambers in regard to the attempt made
upon his life, and the inconsistent but tem-
porarily successful appeal he made to the
radicals to come to the rescue against the
unionists—these and other circumstances have
prepared us for violence; and although the
violence has been postponed it has been difficult
for any one who was watching the situation
not to feel convinced that a violent and bloody
crisis was at hand. Our news of yesterday
and to-day shows that it has come at last.
The conscription has been unpopular from the
outset, and the unpopularity of the measure
has rested mainly on Prim. On Monday last
the conscription law came into operation.
In Madrid, it seems, things were quiet, but up-
risings were reported in various parts of the
country, particularly in Barcelona. Barricades
were erected by the insurgents; there were col-
lisions and bloodshed, and as many as ten men
were reported killed. From a despatch which
we print to-day it appears that order has
been restored at Barcelona, but not with-
out a struggle and considerable loss of life. It
is a deeply suggestive fact that the whole
province of Barcelona has been proclaimed in a
state of siege.

The demoralized state of things in Spain is
strikingly illustrated by Prim's language in the
Cortes, when alluding to the person who
struck him. "If I had seen him," said Prim,
"I would have killed him. In the times
through which we are passing let it be known
I am always prepared to kill on the spot him
who lays his hand on me." Such language in
such a place and from a man who holds the
position of Prim is a sad commentary on things
as they are in Spain. We can no longer won-
der at the Montpensier-Bourbon duel, nor
would it greatly surprise us if the rumor
proved to be true that a duel is possible
between Serrano and Prim, although it is our
belief that Serrano has more sense.

The temporary alliance between the radicals
and the progressists has no doubt prolonged
the life of the present government. But when
we remember that Prim is at the head of the
progressists, and that Serrano is the undis-
puted chief of the unionists, and that the two
are no longer on good terms, it is extremely
difficult to see how the present anomalous
government can last. Serrano, in virtue of
his office, can dismiss Prim; but Prim counts
on the army, and therefore Serrano hesitates.
If matters get worse we shall hear of the re-
call from Cuba of De Rodas, who is a unionist,
and perhaps the only man who could divide
the Spanish army with Prim. What with
Carlists, who know what they want; with re-
publicans, who know what they want; with
unionists and progressists nominally in union,
but really at daggers drawn; with a people
almost universally disaffected, with trade par-
alyzed, with debt already oppressive and in-
creasing at a rate of speed that almost baffles
calculation, the prospect in Spain cannot be
promising. A *coup d'etat* by Prim or by Ser-
rano may happen at any moment. Poor
Spain! Is it not time that some foreign
Power were taking her by the hand and giving
her peace?

Increased Pay for the New York Custom
House Inspectors.

Senator Fenton, according to a Washington
telegram, has presented a memorial to Con-
gress for increase of pay to the inspectors of
the New York Custom House. As the Secre-
tary of the Treasury has the power to increase
the pay the whole matter has been referred to
him. The compensation to these employes of
the Custom House does not amount to the
wages of good mechanics, and yet no work-
men have harder labor to perform. Four
dollars a day is small pay for those who have
to be on duty from sunrise to sunset and often
during the night. They are exposed to the
most inclement weather at times. The duty of
clerks in the Custom House is much easier
and not so responsible, yet the clerks are
better paid. The faithful collection of mil-
lions upon millions of revenue depends upon
the inspectors, and it is a mistaken economy
to give them such poor salaries. Men of edu-
cation, probity and vigilance are required to
perform the duties properly, and it can hardly
be expected that many such can be found at
four dollars a day. Mr. Boutwell is no doubt
intent on economy, and we commend him for
it; but nothing is saved by poorly paying
those in responsible offices; besides, there are
other ways in which he could better practice
economy.

AN UNSTOCCHESSFUL LOBBYIST.—When Mr.
Greeley went to Albany to lobby against the
passage of the new Charter for this city there
were three Senators who were pledged to vote
against it. When Mr. Greeley left Albany
the number of Senators opposed to the bill
was reduced to two.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.—The State Senate
yesterday tabled a resolution repealing the
clause of the tax levy for 1869 making ap-
propriations for sectarian schools by a vote of
sixteen to thirteen. The question is one that
cannot be smothered. It must be ventilated,
like all other questions of where the people's
money goes to; and, unless the Legislature
takes hold of it and settles it, it may come into
the political canvass next November.

The Proceedings in Congress.

The Senate yesterday, in discussing the
Deficiency Appropriation bill, agreed to in-
crease the appropriation for the New York
Post Office from four hundred thousand to
eight hundred thousand dollars. The propo-
sition is timely, and as the fine weather is
at hand we hope that it will be hurried up,
in order that the work may be continued with
the same energy that was commenced last sum-
mer. We don't want the new Post Office to fall
for lack of funds, into the slough that seems to
have almost engulfed the County Court House.
The Senate seems to be impressed with the
necessity of an early settlement of this mat-
ter, for it passed over the Georgia bill in
order to continue discussion on the appropri-
ations, which indicates great self-denial on the
part of the speech-making members.

Mr. Fernando Wood, in the House, in reply
to a letter from General Howard, reiterated
his charges that the General had improperly
used the Freedmen's Bureau fund, and thereby
enriched himself. He made several specifica-
tions to the effect that the Howard University
Hospital was built by these improper appropria-
tions from the fund, and that the General
had a "job" in the patent brick used in the
building, which, it will be remembered, partly
fell down several years ago. Mr. Wood's
charges were referred to a committee. The
Freedmen's Bureau, although in itself an
organization at one time of great good,
has always been used for corrupt pur-
poses by some of the subordinate officers
in it; and as it is upon the verge of discon-
tinuance we do not doubt that a peep into its
financial arrangement will effect good, though
it is not very likely to injure General Howard,
who has borne the very highest character all
through the war and since as a high-toned,
honorable, Christian soldier. After Mr. Wood's
proposition, during the discussion of which an
enlivening spirit of talk was manifested, the
House manfully braced itself to undergo the
dry details of the Tariff bill and forgot its
pleasant garrulousness of a moment before in
the busy consideration of the duties on mineral
water and cigars.

The Cullom Polygamy bill, it will be seen,
has been stringently amended by the Senate
Committee, and will be reported to the Senate
in a shape more severe and harsh than that in
which it passed the House. Although some
remedy is required for the evils existing in
Utah a great deal of leniency should be
shown the Mormons. They have the most
thrifty and enterprising colony anywhere on
the Plains, and we cannot tell how far the
system of polygamy may be a religious
theory with them, which it would
be impolitic and unjust for us to
wage cruel war against. The Mormon
colony is the most defenceless people under
the sun. They have no force of soldiery, no
military leaders, no military education. They
are surrounded and permeated with the Gen-
tile element, and the great United States mili-
tary railroad passes by their very doors. Two
regiments of United States troops transported
from the West would reach their midst in
three days, and, welcomed and assisted by the
Gentiles, would crush the defenceless colony
at the first engagement. We do not need to
make a desolate wreck of Deseret, nor to turn
these unarmed neophytes over to the harsh
treatment of the soldiery. The Senate, we believe,
has too fair a comprehension of the situation
to pass the bill as the committee has amended
it, or, for that matter, in so harsh a form as it
passed the House.

Reconstructing the Supervisors.

By our Albany reports it will be seen that
Mr. Tweed yesterday offered in the Senate a
bill to abolish the Board of Supervisors for
this county as now constituted, and to organize
a new board, to consist of the Mayor, Recorder
and Aldermen, to be chosen under the new
Charter. This is a good proposition. Much of
the clamor made against the new Charter was
because it did not abolish a board so univer-
sally supposed to be corrupt. And we believe
that all the suggestions were to the effect that
the Aldermen should perform the duties of the
Supervisors. But a board of supervisors as
county officials is a necessary part of govern-
ment machinery under the State constitution,
and therefore had to be treated in a separate
bill from one simply organizing a city
government. The present bill merely gives a
double function to the same men, and thus
does away with the cumbersome machinery of
separate county and city governments for the
same machinery. Should this bill pass, and
one part of the county government of the city
be thus simplified, our legislators should reflect
whether the other strongholds of county gov-
ernment in the city—the office of Sheriff espe-
cially—may not be modified to public advan-
tage.

A CHARTER FOR THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The members of the Stock Exchange have ill-
advisedly, and doubtless in emulation of cer-
tain politicians, sought a charter at Albany,
where a bill has been introduced "to incorpo-
rate the New York Stock Exchange." Should
it become a law it will subject them to a raid
from the lobby every year to their everlasting
torment. The gas companies, ferry companies
and like corporations are only poor game in
comparison to such plucking as will be af-
forded by an incorporated Stock Exchange.

NO HONOR AMONG THIEVES.—There is now
on his way to one of the State prisons of New
Jersey a tall and athletic policeman who is
the victim of ingratitude. He permitted the
escape of a prisoner. The prisoner months
afterward was a witness against him, and for
that fact he goes up. This is as it ought to
be. May all the prisoners who are assisted in
their escape by policemen testify as this pris-
oner did. It will do much for police discipline.
Now all you policemen take warning hereby.MR. DELANO'S TAXES.—The income tax lists
heretofore, at the desire of Mr. Delano, will be
kept out of the newspapers. Young bach-
lors looking for an eligible match will then be
prevented from finding out how much the
fathers of eligible young ladies are worth,
and young spinsters engaged in the same
laudable pursuit will find similar difficulties
thrown in their way. And those individuals
who lived on the prestige of a huge fig-
ure in the list opposite their names, and paid heavy
taxes for the privilege of being thought rich,
will find themselves deprived of that deceptive
glory. For all these reasons, and others more
important, the desire of Mr. Delano is a very
commendable one.The Crowning of the Edifice in France
Liberty and the Irreconcilables.

France is on the eve of another grand ex-
citement, and Napoleon is on the eve of another
great victory. Since 1852—in other words,
since the *coup d'etat*, of which, in our judg-
ment, the less said the better—Napoleon the
Third has been steadily leading the French
people upward and onward to the full enjoy-
ment of political rights and privileges. During
these eighteen years he has governed France
wisely and well. He has given her peace and
prosperity at home; he has added to the
glory of her arms; he has made her
mighty among the nations. Forty millions
of people have trusted him, nor has he
betrayed that trust. Looking forward to
the time when he could no longer
be with them, and seeing himself the
dangers of personal government in incompe-
tent hands, he has gradually been yielding up
to France what France entrusted to his care.
He has restored to her with limited power
her two houses of Parliament. In proportion
as the people and the Deputies gave evidence
that they were becoming used to self-govern-
ment he extended the area of parliamentary
privilege. Recently he felt encouraged to
take another and most important step forward.
With a Senate and a lower house, and with
discussion more or less free in both houses,
he had still remained his own Prime Minister.
In other words, he had not given up the supreme
authority which France had placed in his
hands. Believing that the time had come
when he could safely share the burdens of State
with responsible Ministers he yielded to a popu-
lar demand and appointed Ministers who should
rule France, subject to the will of the majori-
ty. That these rapidly succeeding concessions
have worked ill no one who is familiar with
French affairs dare affirm. It has all along
been manifest, however, that responsible Min-
istry in France could not be a success, unless
the legislative privileges of the lower and the
upper house were more nearly equalized. As
it was, the Senate had too much power, the
Corps Legislatif too little. It is now the Em-
peror's intention to remove this defect from
the parliamentary machine, and to make the
Parliament of France more like the Parliam-
ent of Great Britain or the United States
Congress than it now is. From the very na-
ture of things it cannot be made absolutely
like either; but it is not impossible to ap-
proximate it to the excellences of both.
It is necessary, however, that there
should be some qualifications. Hence the
presumption that the Emperor will issue a
proclamation embodying his new reform, and
that immediately thereafter he will dissolve
the Chambers and make a fresh and perhaps
final appeal to the French people. That the
proclamation will beget excitement, and that
the excitement will become intense during the
elections, no one can doubt; but that France
will be jubilant at the actual crowning of the
edifice, and that the response will come up to
the Emperor's high expectations, are already
foregone conclusions. The "irreconcilables"
are indignant that the copesstone is to be
added to the building rather in spite of them
than with their help. Their indignation, we
may rest assured, will not be a grain in the
balance.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Amos J. Parker, of Albany, and Mark Hamilton,
of Toronto, are at the Brevoort House.

Colonel George E. Latham, of Albany; Colonel
Henry Rutgers, of Norwich, Conn.; Judge G. J.
Townsend, of Kingston; Judge T. Hale, of South
Carolina; Major P. B. Tyler, of New Haven; Colonel
W. S. Fish, of Boston; Colonel G. W. Bradley and
Colonel H. Krum, of